



# Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, EDITOR. A. M. GORMAN, EDITOR.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1864.

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," was meant to deny to the Confederate Government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or made except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair "the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District, wherein the crime shall have been committed," by authorizing arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established constitutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

Mr. Smith of Johnston, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "and" in the fifth line of the first resolution, and insert as follows, viz: "That the clause in the Confederate Constitution which authorizes the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in cases of persons who may stand committed for criminal or supposed criminal offenses, and that to extend it beyond this in the execution of a conscript law so as to deny the right to inquire through the Judiciary whether the person arrested is liable or not to military service, is a palpable violation of the Constitution, utterly destroys the power of the State to preserve their separate organization and sovereignty, and reduces them to absolute dependence on the mere courtesy of the Confederate Government for their simple existence."

Mr. Fowle's Resolutions, as we publish them above, have passed the House of Commons, and in all probability will pass the Senate and become a part of the history of the country. Mr. Fowle's speech too, in their defence, has been laid before the public in *extenso*, and to the theories therein contained he has bound himself of record. We are free to admit that both the resolutions and speech are free from the intemperate tone and language which have signalized the efforts of Messrs. Phillips and Carter. We cannot complain of the violence of insult towards the Chief Executive of the nation; nor is the speech or resolutions fraught with that declamatory invective which runs away from the subject matter, to cavil and accuse, and by consequence to discourage and disgust. All those disagreeable features are wanting in the resolutions and speech of Mr. Fowle. There is much of the lawyer in both; of the astute and well read lawyer, and more, we are obliged to say, of the politician, and now a little of the politician "speaking to Buncombe."

Mr. Fowle sets out with the enunciation of the theory heretofore fathered by Mr. Stephens—that "the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and that the implied power to suspend the writ contained in the constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only." We have heretofore discussed this question fully, and Mr. Fowle's argument is but a rebash of that heretofore made by Mr. Stephens and his adherents, and heretofore successfully controverted. The theory of Mr. Fowle is wholly at variance with the English notion of the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; and all the evidences indicate that the framers of the constitution borrowed their idea from the English enactments, and intended to put in force identical safeguards for the citizen and the public.

The provisions in our constitution that no person shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," is as much the organic constitutional law of England, as it is of the Confederate States; yet on the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in England, not only the King, but the Minister may arrest suspected persons, and without any formal warrant or process of law, as defined by Mr. Fowle. And the reason of the thing is against Mr. Fowle, likewise. The suspension of *habeas corpus* is allowed only to periods of invasion or rebellion, when the public safety is in danger. It is intended as a preventive of crime; an arrest of it before it is committed, and to secure not only society, but the parties who are meditating the injury, from the commission of the act. It is intended to take the case out of the hands of judges for the sake of society imperilled, because the most the judges could do on the disclosure of a crime in contemplation, would be to take surety for good behavior of the party accused. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* intends more than this; it intends to enable the government to prevent the investigation whereby the security for the public safety would be lost, and to hold the suspected person against the commission of the wrong he meditates. It is a transcendent power, intended to be bestowed only upon the pressure of a great emergency, but intended to be complete where it is bestowed. It covers every case, where one person is in custody of another; and there can be no doubt that it reaches to efforts to avoid the military service, as it would reach to an apprentice detained by a master.

The very confining of this power to

periods of great peril, discloses that something more was meant than mere prevention of bail. Felonies are not bailable at any time, and no suspension was needed to guard against them. From Mr. Fowle's reasoning it would seem to be a great effort to imprison for minor offences in times of public danger. Had Mr. Fowle's idea been that of the Barons at Runnymede, or their glorious descendants of the reign of Charles II, their work would have been styled *minima carta*—for it would have been "*mons parturit et nascitur ridiculus mus*."

But, as we have said, we have elaborated this who's subject fully, and venture the assertion that not a full Supreme Court in the land will sustain Mr. Fowle.

What we find fault with Mr. Fowle for most, in this matter, is the pretext he supplies to himself for introducing this foreign element into the Legislature, to the unnecessary consumption of time, the creation of party spirit, and to the encouragement of the public enemy. This pretext is based on the grounds: First, the improper statements made by Mr. Foote in the House of Representatives, that "persons in high official position had stated, that treason was abroad in North Carolina, and were urging the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* for its suppression." Mr. Fowle has very greatly mistaken Mr. Foote, if he supposes that that gentleman alluded to any statement of a "person in high official station" at this session. He is alluding altogether to a past transaction, of which much has been said heretofore. Mr. Fowle considers this a slander on North Carolina, and he is indignant that such an accusation should be made. Well, this brings to mind a portion of Mr. Fowle's campaign speech, which we recollect. In that, he said, that the State Convention proposed, if held, would be held in violation of the Constitution; that there were many persons in North Carolina proposing to hold such Convention, and that he opposed the scheme because it would involve civil war in North Carolina. In simple fact, Mr. Fowle said, that there were many persons in North Carolina advocating an unconstitutional measure, which would result in civil war. We doubt if the "person in high official position" could have couched his accusation in stronger terms.

The other "quality reliable information, that Congress in secret session is considering the propriety of the suspension," is a very lame pretext on which to pile so much thunder. Then, says Mr. Fowle too, "it is expected to be passed by representatives whose districts are in possession of the public enemy." Are we to understand by this, that Mr. Fowle would dismiss from Congress such members as happen to represent districts fallen within the occupation of the enemy? And if so, will he do the same by the Legislature?—Is he going to refuse a vote to the Senators and members from Beaufort, Craven, Carteret, Washington and Chowan? What will become of Mr. Carter? Is his voice and his vote to be silenced, because by the negligence at Plymouth, Washington is necessarily evacuated and Beaufort has fallen within the enemy's lines? If applied to members of Congress, why not to members of the Legislature? Mr. Fowle, it would do, to say the least of it.

Mr. Fowle's reasons for withholding confidence from the President, are flimsy in the extreme. He must be quite near an irreproachable man, against whom Mr. Fowle could say so little. The question had been a mooted one, whether Congress should suspend the *habeas corpus*, or confer the power on the President; but the dispute had been lost sight of, and when the two bills passed conferring this power on the President, he did not veto the bills because his attention was not called to the point—nor was any body else's attention—neither in the Senate, or in the House, nor in the cabinet; nor did it occur to Mr. Fowle; for we are sure if it had, he would have given the public the benefit of his discovery. The President did not exercise the power, and so the matter ended.

But we have exhausted our space. We will visit Mr. Fowle again—not to spend the day, but a drop call—on one or two other matters of his speech.

## Legislative Summary.

In the Senate, the new school bill was discussed, and then passed its second reading.

In the House, resolutions of thanks were voted Col. Jas. B. Starr and his command, for their gallantry at Kinston, and the Revenue Bill was discussed in detail, about half the sections being gone over.

After to-day, the House will hold night sessions, commencing at 7 p. m.

SUGGESTIVE.—The Raleigh correspondent of the *Fayetteville Observer*, says "the constant and bitter attacks made on the government in the House of Commons of late, seem to have aroused at least one member to say something for the authorities. This something, while jocose, is none the less suggestive, and consists of a remark to the effect that Jefferson Davis had been arraigned before that Court (the House) long enough, and that he (the speaker) intended to arraign Abe Lincoln, by way of a change!"

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Surgeon Gen. Warren gives notice that a Special Agent will leave his Office in Raleigh on the 18th instant, for the Army of Northern Virginia, for the purpose of carrying (free of charge) such supplies as may be contributed to our soldiers as a Christmas offering by friends at home.

SAD CASUALTY.—Robt. E. Love, Esq., a respectable and widely known Lawyer of Salisbury, was run over and killed by a train of cars in that town on the 8th. He was walking on the track. He leaves five children.

The *Conservative* again, on yesterday morning, utters a falsehood in regard to our editorial notices of Mr. Phillips. It charges, that before the election we "indulged in ill-mannered criticism upon him, and have used personalities towards him." Both the statement and the insinuation are false. We have never been disturbed in our humor towards Mr. Phillips, and we have dealt with his public character as he chose to give cause for it; and what we have said of him is fast becoming the settled opinion of the people. We have heard many of his friends say, that his position on the point of holding the two offices of "commissioner" and member of the Legislature, is indefensible, and that his plan to enable him to hold both, is not in strict conformity with the tenacious "consistency" which Mr. Phillips sets up as a claim to. We shall make all this yet more clear.

We opposed Mr. Phillips in the last canvass in Orange, as we had a right to do. Major Latta was a soldier—had served in the army—and Mr. Phillips had studiously served out of it. But more than this: Mr. Phillips was one of those politicians towards whom we felt particular repugnance. The class to which we allude is this one—those who held in the main with Mr. Holden, who encouraged him to his extreme views with the expectation of their support, who would not take ground against him on the stump, nor for his adversary, but who were disciplined by party to voting against him. Towards this trimming class we felt more antagonism, if possible, than to any other, and we regarded Mr. Phillips as preeminently one of them.

The *Conservative* says we "snap" at Mr. Phillips. It is in error. It is not in our style to snap. It accords more with the animal tastes and disposition of the *Conservative* to snap. But its teeth are loose set and its bite harmless.

Its assurance that it will never descend to personalities, was unnecessary. It has already shown, that however low personalities may be, its level will not have to be changed in order to reach them.

We await Mr. Neathery's answer to the interrogatory of our last issue.

## A Good Sign.

It is evident that a powerful combination against Gov. Vance exists in his own party. The elements are fusing against him, and the manifest purpose is, to break him down. We regard this as an auspicious sign; for along with him will go the relentless and proscriptive organization of which he is the head and front. Self-styled conservatism will fall with its leader. Partyism will die with him by whose close adherence to it, it has obtained so injurious a prominence in North Carolina, to his discredit, during the war. When these Sampsons pull down their edifice, there will be a broad firmament above the heads of patriots, with a fresh atmosphere, where all who love their country can dwell under the glad sunshine of Heaven. When it becomes politically safe to do so, Mr. Phillips will be on the side of the "DESTRUCTIVES," while the *Conservative* is already engaged, unwittingly perhaps, (for Mr. Neathery, if he wrote his own editorials, would not do so foolish a thing,) is helping the party to its downfall.

Let the work be speeded. We are out of reach of the explosion. No matter who applies the match, the torpedo that blows up North Carolina conservatism, will consummate a lasting benefit.

In the meantime, we shall continue on our course, and support Gov. Vance in the good he does; but being entirely careless what his political enemies do with him.

## The Junior Reserves.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted in the House of Commons on Monday, returning thanks to the Junior Reserves and Home Guards, who volunteered to cross the State line into Virginia, to meet the enemy on their recent advance upon Weldon:

Resolved, That the officers and soldiers of the Junior Reserves so acting, deserve the commendation of their fellow citizens and are entitled to the thanks of the Legislature.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to Lieut. Gen. Holmes, that they may be communicated to the command which they are intended to honor.

These resolutions were adopted having first been amended, on motion of Mr. Horton of Wilkes, by extending their purview to such of the Home Guards as had volunteered to cross the State line, &c.

It will be remembered, that some month or two ago, the Junior Reserves offered their services to the Secretary of War. We have been shown the following very complimentary endorsement of Gen. Lee upon an application by the 1st and 2nd Regiments of N. C. Reserves (Junior) to be placed on duty wherever their services might be needed beyond the State limits. The localities are omitted for obvious reasons:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NO. VA., November 17, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Hon. Secretary of War. This exhibition of patriotism and soldierly qualities on the part of the Junior Reserves of North Carolina, is highly gratifying and encouraging. I think it best, in the present condition of affairs, that they should remain at home, but be prepared at a moment's notice to move either to — or to —

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

That these troops are resolved to merit a continuance of compliments so gratifying, the recent good conduct of Millard's Battalion and the 1st and 2nd regiments of Reserves at Belfield, and of other troops of this class at Kinston, sufficiently attest.

## Sherman's Movements.

We have Augusta papers of the 11th, from which we learn that a fight occurred near Coosawhattee on the day previous (the 10th), and that so far as heard from the advantage was on the side of the enemy. Telegraphic communication was interrupted between Savannah and Charleston early on the morning of the 10th, and had not been resumed up to a late hour that night. From this, we fear that the report mentioned by us on yesterday is too true, that the enemy hold the Charleston and Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo.

The Charleston papers of Saturday, the 10th, say:

We are without any further intelligence from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad. The mail and passenger train due last evening from Savannah did not arrive, and it is believed that the train did not even leave Savannah.

We believe that all was quiet along the Road, except that the enemy was, at intervals, shelling our positions near the track.—*Mercury, Saturday.*

The enemy near Pocotaligo were reported shelling the road Friday. About one hundred prisoners from Sherman's army arrived in the city yesterday.—*Courier, Saturday.*

The *Augusta Register* of the 10th, says:

Never during the whole course of the war has the opportunity been presented for achieving so signal and decided a success. We will not lose it. Sherman will be punished, and severely before he reaches the coast. We await with confidence the result which a few days will certainly bring about.

FROM ATLANTA.—A gentleman from Atlanta informs the *Augusta Register* that the dwelling houses in that city are left in much better condition than was anticipated. The business portion of the town was demolished. The city park has not been converted into a cemetery, as has been reported. Nor were the vaults in the cemetery desecrated.

They shot down their worn out horses in the streets, as reported.

The annual election for Mayor and Aldermen was held last Wednesday. James M. Calhoun was a candidate for Mayor, without opposition. I. E. Barnlett was a candidate for Alderman. We have not been informed who were the other candidates.

The enemy burned all the unoccupied houses between Atlanta and Decatur. Decatur was not much injured. The court house and other public buildings were left standing, with the exception of the depot.

## NO ENEMY AT CHATTANOOGA.

The *Le-Grange Reporter* has information from a gentleman from Carrollton, whose brother's neighbor, living in Van Wert, was in Chattanooga on Wednesday of last week. He states that there was not a Yankee either in Chattanooga or Bridgeport, nor was it believed there were any this side of Nashville.

If this report is correct it will necessarily compel the evacuation of all East Tennessee, as their troops there can get no supplies, without holding Chattanooga.

EAST TENNESSEE.—Intelligence received from East Tennessee, announces the advance of Barbridge from Kentucky, which was met, on the part of General Breckinridge, by a retrograde movement to Greenville, in order to protect his communication with the rear.

East and West, the enemy is thus seen to be in motion.

## From Hood's Army.

An army officer who has been in Decatur Ala., since the evacuation of the post by the Federal forces, says it is the most strongly fortified position he ever inspected. Its importance as a railroad point being the junction of the Nashville and Memphis and Charleston roads, led the Yankees to expend a vast amount of labor, and the garrison was one of the strongest they had on the line between Chattanooga and Nashville. General Hood no doubt acted judiciously in passing it by.

Three full regiments from Kentucky, numbering near three thousand men, had joined General Forrest, whose cavalry force now numbers between ten and fifteen thousand, while that of the enemy is very small, the larger portion of it having left with Sherman.

The delay at Florence was occasioned by the difficulty of crossing the cavalry at the point first contemplated, requiring a loss of several days in forming a junction with the infantry by a different route.

Capt. Reynolds, an officer just from Hood's army, gives the Montgomery Appeal the annexed news:

He reports Thomas' force at from twenty-one to twenty-five thousand men, while Hood's will fall little short of double that number, as he thinks that not less than ten thousand have been added to it since its arrival in North Alabama. He represents the people of Tennessee as being alive with zeal and enthusiasm, and says that men by the hundreds and thousands, to avoid the draft into the Federal army, are concealing themselves in the woods, and awaiting an opportunity to join our forces.

When in the neighborhood of Pulaski, he learned through an old friend, who was on intimate terms with the Federals in the place, and who visited the town every day for the purpose of gathering the news, that Rosecrans had telegraphed the War Department to the effect that if he was not reinforced he would be compelled to leave the State of Missouri, that Price, with a force of forty thousand men, was pressing him, and that the rebel army was daily growing in strength. The same officer that imparted this information also gives it as his opinion that the Federals would be forced to give up the State of Tennessee, stating that Sherman had left the State comparatively defenceless, and that while the rebel army was growing in strength and spirit, their own was diminished in both.

Capt. Reynolds also informs us that the day he left Cherokee, information was received from General Roddy to the effect that all the Federal posts south east of Tusculum, had been called in, including Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Stevenson. If this be true Knoxville and all East Tennessee will of necessity be evacuated.

Capt. Reynolds furthermore informs us that nearly all the troops at Memphis had been sent up the river. Whether they were destined for Missouri or Middle Tennessee was not known.

Altogether, the news is cheering in the highest degree. We have every confidence that the people of Tennessee and Kentucky will rally to Gen. Hood in such force as to enable him to maintain himself in that country.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

### SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Bills to amend the anti distillation act, (the proposed amendment extending the prohibition to the brewing of beer or malt liquors, or the distillation of honey, and requiring that still houses, &c., be open to the inspection of three magistrates, on demand); to remove obstructions in the Big Swamp, to incorporate the *Confederate Lytton Stock Publishing Company*, to pay bounties to the Junior Reserves (the same as allowed to soldiers in the regular Confederate service), and resolutions to procure the release from active military service of certain infirm citizens, were severally read a second time.

The School bill being before the Senate, Mr. Dick proceeded to say, this was a matter of great importance, next he thought to military affairs; and discussed *seriatim* the changes contemplated by the bill in the school system of the State. The most important of these changes were those which alter the name from the Common to the Public Schools of North Carolina, and that provide that age for pupils shall hereafter be (instead of as heretofore from 6 to 21-years) extended to twenty seven, for all females desirous of qualifying themselves to be teachers, and to thirty six for males disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these latter changes was stated to be, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult to procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the many females whom the exigencies of the war had forced to their own support, to qualify themselves to teach.

After some further and desultory discussion, the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Wiggins of Halifax moved that the bill, passed on yesterday, to determine the mileage and *per diem* of members, be reconsidered.

The SPEAKER declared such reconsideration, under the 16th rule, out of order.

Mr. Long of Caswell, appealed from the decision of the Chair, but on a call of the Senate the decision was sustained by yeas 40, nays 2.

The bill amendatory of the Militia and Home Guard act, was taken up, but, on motion laid on the table, and the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 12, adjourned.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On leave of the House, Messrs. McAden, Clapp, Cunningham and Patterson recorded their votes on the *habeas corpus* resolutions in the affirmative, and Mr. Baxter bis in the negative, having been absent from the House when the vote was taken.

The bill to make the forcible entry or robbery of a dwelling house in the day time a capital offence, was reported from the Judiciary Committee with a recommendation that it do not pass; and the Committee on Confederate relations reported the resolutions protesting against "the overthrow of State sovereignty and civil liberty," with a similar recommendation.

Mr. Shepherd introduced "Resolutions of thanks to Col. Jas. B. Starr and his command, for the successful repulse of the public enemy at Kinston," which were adopted by the House.

Mr. Smith of Johnston, introduced some resolutions demanding the punishment of certain persons, calling themselves agents of the Confederate government, for illegal impressments; and in advocacy of their adoption, proceeded to say that notice had been given in his county to certain parties that they would only be allowed to keep half their usual quantity of provisions for a support and must hold the balance subject to the disposal of the government. Such things he declared would not be borne in his county, and if the matter were not taken in hand by the Legislature, his constituency would right themselves, irrespective of all governments, by the strong arm.

Mr. Caldwell deprecated any hasty legislation on so important a matter; and Mr. McGeehe said it was the opinion of General Holmes that these orders referred to had been issued under a misapprehension of instructions, and as the General had telegraphed to Richmond to learn the exact state of the case, he thought it best to forbear action for the present. The resolutions were then informally passed over.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution on the subject of *habeas corpus* (calling on his Excellency, the Governor to procure the release of persons denied a trial of their liability to military service,) which was referred to the Committee on Confederate Relations.

The resolution relative to the time of holding the sessions of the House, was taken up and after being amended so as to provide for two sessions, at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m., passed.

The special order—the Revenue Bill—was then taken up and variously amended so as to make all coupons past due save those issued by the State prior to Feb. 23d, 1861, taxable as money, so as to allow a soldier or sailor a year's salary his discharge to redeem his land sold for taxes, and so as to tax slave dealers five per cent. on total amount of sales. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

### OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENCE.

KINSTON, Dec. 12, 1864.

Editors *Confederate*.—Yesterday about one o'clock a courier came in, bearing a dispatch to the effect that the enemy had appeared in our front, in force, on the Neuse road. Steps were immediately taken by the gallant Col. Starr to meet the yankees and give them battle. Up to 3 p. m. they had advanced as far in this direction as South-west mountain house, four miles below here, on the south side of the river, when a portion of the 6th N. C. Cavalry engaged them in a skirmish, which was kept up for two hours, the yankees getting the worst of the combat. One man, on our side of the 6th Cavalry, is reported killed, and another wounded. At daylight this morning, the latest intelligence from the front reports the yankees falling back towards Newbern, whilst other reports say that they are at the Wise Fork, five miles below this place, and that a general engagement may come off to-day. From the most reliable information that I have been able to gather, as to the enemy's forces, they will not number exceeding 1,500. However, everything is as yet in a fog, and nothing reliable up to this writing. You may hear from me again to-morrow.

[We learn that information was received in this city yesterday, that an engagement occurred later in the day on the 12th, at Foster's creek, and that the enemy received a sound thrashing.—*Eds. CONFEDERATE.*]

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. FARRAR, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### Confederate States Congress.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Senate has passed a bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage; also a bill for the employment of all free negroes, and forty thousand slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defense of the country.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston occupied a privileged seat in the Senate Chamber to-day.

In the House, the sequestration and currency bill were further discussed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Senate passed a concurrent resolution for recess from the 21st inst., until 2nd January.

The Committee on foreign affairs reported back Henry's resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States, declaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof, to prosecute the war till their Independence is acknowledged. The resolutions passed—yeas 16, nays none.

The bill to provide for remission of the penalty for non-delivery of bacon to this time, passed the House.

The sequestration and currency bills were discussed.

The bill increasing pay of members of Congress fifty per cent. passed—yeas 45, nays 41. Several bills reported and ordered to be printed.

### Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Washington Chronicle of Sunday received. A Nashville telegram of the 10th, says that Federal loss in the battle at Franklin is ascertained by official reports, to be one hundred and ten officers, two thousand and fifteen men killed, wounded and missing.

Scouts report Hood about to make a movement of some sort. The rebels can be plainly seen from the front of the fourth corps standing about camp fires. Hostilities have closed on account of the weather.

A furious snow storm prevailed through the Northern cities on Saturday, extending as far as Halifax.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 234. Gen. Dana's expedition from Vicksburg destroyed the Mississippi Central Railroad for thirty miles above Big Lick crossing; twenty five hundred bales of Cotton were destroyed.

At a sale of negroes by Messrs. Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 13th, the following prices were obtained: For negro girl 17 years old, \$6,000; one do. 14 years old, 5,600; one do. 20 years old, 9,050; one do. 14 years old, 8,225; one do. 17 years old, 5,225; one do. 19 years old, 7,300; one do. unlikely, 17 years old, 4,550. One boy 10 years old, \$3,750; one woman and 3 children, \$9,200; one do. and 3 children \$9,000; one woman 30 years old, \$3,075; one do. 45 years old, \$2,710; one do. 50 years old, \$1,005; one woman, unlikely, and 4 children, \$7,675.

### For the Confederate.

The resolutions of Mr. Phillips and particularly his speech made in support of them, must shock every true friend of the State of North Carolina. Who are "the good people of North Carolina?" Men who have to sell their mules at seven hundred dollars, or men who risk their lives at eighteen dollars per month? Thirty-nine months service in the army for one mule! Which is worse, the specie pay of soldiers to be shot at, or seven times the specie value of a mule to haul provisions to feed the soldiers? We suppose the patriots in the two cases equal, and both of course want just compensation. Is it not alone enough for the mule owner to complain, after the soldier has been counted?

The army is now the country; the army are the good people of this State, and of all the States; for without the army all would be slaves to Abraham Lincoln.

But look at it as a money question only—A bill has already been introduced into Congress, to fix the value of a Confederate dollar at half a bushel of corn or two pounds of cotton. It is generally believed that this bill will pass. Would not three hundred and fifty bushels of corn be just compensation for a mule? Because some speculator or rich man, for special reasons, would give three times as much, does that fix the just compensation? No one can say so.

FROM BELOW.—Dr. William Jones, a prominent citizen of Burke county, Ga., was killed by the enemy under circumstances of brutality that, if possible, could render them still more odious. He was at Station No. 9, Central Railroad, and, seeing the enemy coming up, mounted his horse and rode off. The enemy opened fire on him, and he fell from his horse riddled with balls and expired in a few minutes. Dr. Jones was well known and highly esteemed in Savannah, having resided there for some time as a member of the Medical Examining Board.

Sherman's army is reported, still moving towards Savannah. We learn that the affair at Station No. 2, on Thursday, was simply some slight skirmishing. The opinion seems to prevail that Sherman intends to attack Savannah.

A report is also in circulation below that, on the arrival of his forces at No. 2, Sherman had turned off in the direction of Sister's Ferry, which would indicate an intention to cross into South Carolina.

The Yankees, while at Gordon, stated that they would soon enter South Carolina, and that they would not leave a house standing in the State.—*Augusta Cons.*

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### WANTED.

A situation as a TEACHER in a private family, by a young Lady, competent to teach the usual English branches, French and Music and Piano. Address RICHMOND, N. C. de la 44.

#### FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track-laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be paid and hands well taken care of.

ALSO: 100 CARPENTERS, Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill Wanted. Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, Pres't Raleigh, N. C. J. E. ALLEN, Sup't, Cary, N. C.

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